

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at H. VonGahn's store, North Water Street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31st.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CLARK & FEHL,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Front Streets, opposite P. H. Grant's
Livery Stable, Wilmington, N. C.

THE MUGGLES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on
the hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming—done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858—27th.

W. H. MCGARRY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Agents for the following houses:
H. R. Sawyer, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Bank B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND DEALER in
Paints, Oil Drifts, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington,
N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line
of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,
Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK,
Brick, &c. &c. N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put
up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37th.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order
Marble, Mounts, all sizes. Tools, Head-Stones,
Tomb- Stones, &c. of the best quality, and
of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style
or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any
establishment in the country. North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for
inside and outside, to order to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied
by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt
attention and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or
a charge made.

Nov. 23d.—12th.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
SAIDLES, Harness, Whips, Tops, Leather, Oils, Contractors for
Horse, Mule, Cart, Wagons, &c. &c. W. H. WILSON,
Horse, Coach, Tanning, &c. &c. Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and
sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices.
Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
1000 to 10000 HALLES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT.
MILLS, Edgecombe County, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales per
month, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months
time, or discount of 24 per cent, for cash, COTTON YARN,
SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt.,
Edgecombe County, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858.

SPECIAL COURT IN DULIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court
be held for the county of Dulin, on the THIRD MON-
DAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT; that the Clerk make
advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public
places.

May 7, 1858—36th. HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. W.

10,000 DOLLARS.
W. H. WILSON, of the above, for the amount
of his bill, to the Negroes, from 12 to 25 years of age,
any person having one or more to sell, will please give
me a call, as I am ready to pay the highest cash price.

JOHN BARDEN,
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858—36th.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS, for a number
of likely young MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND
GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it
to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND,
June 27th, 1858.

\$1000 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the
15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes
called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is
a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather like black, quick
spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking;
is a tall, thin, slender man, with a high forehead, and
dark hair, and has generally wormy nailings in them.
He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr.
T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington,
and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—had a
wife, and a son, named Richard, belonging to Mr. T. J. Armstrong,
and was hired to Mr. A. McRae. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to
Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free,
and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots,
and take him away, or he will be dealt with according
to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor,
44th.

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DULIN
County, on the 14th instant, a negro man who
is his name is JACOB WARRENT. Said negro was taken
up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he
is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac
P. Lee and John Kittrel, Brunswick County, and became
a slave to them, and was hired to Mr. W. H. Wilson,
and was hired to Mr. A. McRae. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to
Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free,
and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots,
and take him away, or he will be dealt with according
to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor,
44th.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES, a few miles from Clinton,
Sampson, to purchase a number of young NEGROES ran-
ning from five to thirty years of age—men, women,
boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid.
He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton
Post Office.

EVERET PETERSON,
May 21, 1858.

38th.

GOVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTAIN, THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING
a number of Machines in our establishment for a
number of months, and find them to be as they are recom-
mended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—
don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines
now in use, that we know of.

WILMINGTON, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTHERSON, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BERRY, ZENO J. GREENE.

The above firm speaks for a number of the Ma-
chines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be
promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. Cash
upon delivery. Needles also for sale by the dozen at \$1.—
All Machines warranted; if defective, other wise, for
their place.

GEORGE H. KELLEY,
237-1/2nd & 42nd.

NOTICE.
THE TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE JOURNAL OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, & NATURAL HISTORY, &
THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
IS NOW OPENED.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND LYING ON THE WEST
side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River,
18 miles from Wilmington, known as the VATTES,
or FERRY PLANTATION. These lands as all others
adjoining the river, are covered with lime rock, and the best
of them. There are 450 to 500 acres of land, and a
Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro House, Stable, and Barn.
The last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the
river. Wishing to move, I will sell all the accomodating
terms. Further information apply to my father, Levin
Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE,
245-1/2nd & 43rd.

Fawbord' Southerner please copy and send bill to this

office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LATE THE PROPERTY OF GEN. JOHN GRAY
Bynum deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.
The terms apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, George H. L. Loun-
don, County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator
January 8th, 1858.

18th.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

NO. 3.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DERHAM'S POCOHONTAS MIXTURE.

THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains
without equal, and has proved itself to be superior to
any other placed before it, in the treatment of all cases
(not everything) of Chronic, Inflammatory or Nervous
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also SICK or Nervous Headache,
Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement
of the Joints, & the like. To the cure of Headache, which is
said to cure every disease that the humorist is subject to,
it is ye afected, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of
this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.

Price, small bottle, \$1.00. Orders to be directed
to J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.

July 9th, 1858.

PAINTS AND OILS.

PAINTS Pure White Lead;

5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 1

500 lbs. Silver Paint Oil;

50 lbs. " dry assort'd:

10 Spanish Brown;

5 Venetian Red;

5 Yellow ochre;

5 Lead white;

5 Lard Oil;

2 Best Sperm Oil;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

200 lbs. " Yellow, in oil and dry.

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

Oct. 2-3rd.

10,000 LBS Pure White Lead;

5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 1

500 lbs. Silver Paint Oil;

50 lbs. " dry assort'd:

10 Spanish Brown;

5 Venetian Red;

5 Yellow ochre;

5 Lead white;

5 Lard Oil;

2 Best Sperm Oil;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

200 lbs. " Yellow, in oil and dry.

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

Sept. 10, 1858.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARD &

WILSON, at Herringville, Sampson County, N. C.

Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent

stand for business and a good house. For further partici-
pation, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's
Bridge, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1858.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE HEIRE OF HENRY EADY, dec'd., offer for

the above named land, situated in Street, next

to Mr. Zeno H. Greene, having two rooms above

stairs, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining room below, with

good, large, rich Vegetable Garden; Stable and Cow Lot

attached. The same will be put in good order for occupa-
tion by the new owner. Persons wishing to purchase
the same, will call on Mr. J. C. Latto, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson
County, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1858.

SCHOOLS.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. H. A. BACKUS, Principal.

THE DUTY OF TEACHING, &c., at the residence owned by

Mr. Everett, on Front st.

Every facility will be afforded

for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Application for boarding pupils is requested, as limited

number can be taken into the family of the Principal.

TEACHING, LETTERING, or CARVING.

SCULPTURE, &c.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having accepted the agency of several

large establishments at the North, which will furnish

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1855.

Judge Breeze, former Senator from Illinois, contradicts the report that he has resigned his candidacy or declined to run in opposition to Douglas. On the contrary he denounces the course of the latter as disorganized, etc. Judge Breeze sustains the Administration. Before Mr. Douglas' Freeport avowals on the doctrine of Squatterism, we should have desired his success, believing him correct in principle, even though somewhat factious and disorganized in policy with reference to Kansas. Now, we look anxiously for such a movement on the part of the true Democrats of Illinois as will vindicate their position, even if it fails of achieving any higher measure of success.

There is a something connected with this matter of Judge Douglas that goes farther to vindicate the soundness and independence of the Democratic press of the South than any mere wordy professions. At first, when the canvass commenced in Illinois, the Democratic press of the South, and most of the leading Democratic politicians in the same section, were anxious for Mr. Douglas' success, especially in opposition to his competitor, Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas had done efficient service for Democracy—Mr. Lincoln was, and had been, an avowed abolitionist. Mr. Douglas was believed to be right in principle, although his policy had been calculated to promote divisions. The question upon which the rupture had occurred was believed to have passed from the active arena, and ceased to be a living issue—Under these circumstances, no subversive to the real or supposed wishes of the Executive influenced the expressions or positions of the Southern Democracy towards Mr. Douglas. The denunciations of the *quasi-official* paper, the Union, passed unheeded, if, indeed, they were not resented as impertinent.

Mr. Douglas himself, however, chooses to avow sentiments and opinions directly opposed to those for which the Democracy of the South contend. Directly opposed to the position of the Administration; directly opposed to the principles of the true Democratic party of the country; directly at issue with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. The altered attitude of the South shows by what influence it is swayed, whether by principle or by patronage. What supposed personal antagonism with parties in power could not effect in months, a distinct avowal of a settled error in principle does immediately.

It is true that the Senatorial contest in Illinois is a matter which, strictly speaking, concerns only the people of that State; but circumstances have given to this matter a character which does primarily belong to it—Mr. Douglas' moves are made with reference to a national stake, although confined at present to the restricted theatre of a State contest. He is not without partisans at the South, among those who look to his elevation as the best means of securing their own. We might indicate some of these even in our own State, but we leave it to time to show. There be not wanting "Douglas Democrats" in Virginia. There are Douglas organs in New Orleans and in Washington City—personal organs of Douglas—organs whose devotion will be shaken by no change of front on the part of their chief. The really sound and independent Democratic press of the South look at this matter with reference to its bearing upon the fortunes of the Democratic party, not of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Buchanan. In this light they can no longer feel any interest in Mr. Douglas' success or defeat in Illinois. His movements are now simply Douglas movements, and without any interest to us as Democrats.

It is rumored that Charles Dickens is coming over to this country to try and make money by reading his own compositions, like "Mickey Frou" who sang his own songs. He has been doing so in England for some time past, and perhaps the thing has lost its novelty, and no longer draws houses, or perhaps again, the recent separation between him and his wife has chilled the English public towards him; at any rate he finds it necessary to shift the scene for a while, and come to America.

Mr. Dickens visited America once before, and was the occasion of a display of donkeyism almost equal to that made over the Atlantic Cable. The class of snobs, toad-eaters, small-southerners, *parvenues* and posturers, made themselves conspicuous as usual. Mr. Dickens went home and represented meanness, toadism, insolence, uncleanness, as the general characteristics of American society. Let any man read Martin Chuzzlewit, and ask himself if he thinks there can be a civilized people or country on earth as mean and miserable as Mr. Dickens represents the United States to be. How Mr. D. can think of again trusting his blessed cockney bones and his blessed cockney body and gizzard over this side of the water, is more than we can understand. There are some men to whom the exhibition of kindness, or courtesy, appears to be a mortal offence—who always make it a point to return evil for good. It is painful to find that the possessors of the gift of fine words are too often gifted in no other way. It is but a few weeks since Walter Savage Landor was mulated in large damages for a brutal and malicious system of libel and defamation against a respectable lady, and one with whose family he had been on terms of the most familiar friendship. Yet Landor is over eighty three years old—a genius and a poet of high rank. Mr. Dickens affects great manliness and geniality in his writings, yet snarls at and maligns those whose greatest fault was mistaking him for a gentleman—separates from his wife when both had passed middle life, and parades his private grief before the public. The people of Ireland made a somewhat similar mistake about a man named Thackeray. He visited that country, and they took him for a gentleman, not for a spy upon their social life or the privacy of their homes—Mr. "Chawles Yellowplush," like a flunkie as he was, went to Grub Street and made a book caricaturing every thing Irish, and has since hated every living thing that hails from that unfortunate island.

As like as not the New Yorkers will idolize Dickens again. It is fashionable to be English and un-American now since the cable fails.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company.

We propose as a motto for the seal of the above Company the well-known quotation, "Dum vivimus, vivamus," which, we admit, is a slight variation from the original, and may be freely translated, "We're dumb now, and are likely to stay so."

From all appearances this motto would not be so inappropriate. Something is evidently wrong, and never was right. "Things isn't working," and there have been no messages through since the big fuss in New York, and the messages sent then were mainly guessed at. No results have yet been obtained at all satisfactory, or which it known, beforehand would have justified the laying of the Cable.

The people are getting uneasy and want a new excitement. Perhaps the breaking of the cable would be a sort of relief to the dullness of the times. The complete failure of the affair would be a fitting finale to the miserable twaddle that exalted C. W. Field above Columbus, Washington, Franklin and John Smith, and made the cable of more importance than the discovery of America, the settlement of the first colony, the independence of America, or the discovery of the true character of electrical phenomena.

COUNTY COURT.—Court on Tuesday forenoon was mainly engaged in the transaction of County business, receiving the report of the Finance Committee, and taking the renewal of the official bonds of the Sheriff, Clerk, etc.

Quite a Change of Weather.

We have a delightful North East wind this morning, and, as an inevitable consequence, we, the present writer, feel crabbed enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two, or perform any other little feat, characteristic of a pleasant eccentricity of temperament. Luckily, we have no ten-penny nails at hand.

Perhaps there may be something amusing or interesting in the local news of the town or country, or in the events of the world at large, as brought to us through the mails. At a loss to know what to put in the paper, somebody told us to put in our friends. Now, it may be that, with the wind in another direction, we have some friends; but at present, with the wind from the N. East, we don't think we have a friend in the world, and don't expect ever to have any.

Up in the Court House they are convicting people of little peccadilloes of one kind and another—jolly little assaults and batteries—occasional commercial intercourse with colored persons in the spiritual lines, etc. etc. Thank Providence, we are not on any jury, for we would go for hangman in all cases, and no benefit of clergy.

Last night it tried hard to get up an equinoctial gale, but did not quite succeed. They say it is "brewing"—hope it will put hops enough in it. If it would only postpone its efforts for a short time it would be a decided advantage to the rice planters.

Upon the whole, we think there is every prospect for an abundant crop of agaves and fevers of all sorts, except the remittent—remittances never come in these times. We cannot exactly say whether these are the "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," referred to by Mr. William C. Bryant, poet, editor and Free Soiler, but if the days are not melancholy, the people are, and have a perfect right to be. If we hear of any person having stabbed himself with a door-post, we will set it down as justifiable homicide. If anybody kills us good, we will not say a word about it after it is all over.—*Daily Journal*, 14th inst.

The Gale.—It seems to us that the admirers of a good, stout, double-jointed equinoctial gale, have no reason to complain. We had it last night in thunder, lightning, rain, wind, &c. The blow did not last many hours, to be sure; but it paid attention to its business while it did keep at it. Indeed, we hardly recollect to have listened to or felt much higher wind than we had last night. To-day everything looks as bright as a new pin, and the sun shines out apparently unconscious of the bobbery that has been kicked up in his absence.

We have not yet heard of any damage done by the blow, although we suppose that some must have been done. The rice, we fear, has been somewhat injured. Under these circumstances, no subversive to the real or supposed wishes of the Executive influenced the expressions or positions of the Southern Democracy towards Mr. Douglas. The denunciations of the *quasi-official* paper, the Union, passed unheeded, if, indeed, they were not resented as impertinent.

Things in General.

It is stated in all the northern papers, on the authority of Washington City correspondents, that Hon. Warren Winslow declines the Sardinian mission. This is undoubtedly correct, but not official.

The Jefferson, Missouri, *Examiner* says that several Mormon trains have passed camp Scott on their way to the States. They are principally composed of women of English and Scotch birth. They are tired of Mormonism, and unanimous in their denunciations of Brigham Young. If the women all go, Mormonism will become unpopular.

It is stated that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, will not return to the United States till October, on account of unfinished business and the prevalence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Sen. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, has declined the mission to Spain.

Gov. Denver has resigned the Governorship of the Territory of Kansas.

New Haven.—A spirited election was held in New Haven on the 13th inst. for Assessors and members of the Board of Relief. The Democrats succeeded by 80 majority.

The election in Maine for State officers and members of Congress took place on the 14th inst. A very large vote is reported to have been polled. In the towns heard from, Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 2,350 votes. The Republican majority in the State last year was 13,000. It is hardly possible for a Democrat to carry the Governorate at this time.—

Col. Col. C. Foster, (republican) is re-elected, and in the fifth district Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., is also re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Summers, republican, is elected to Congress in the first Congressional district.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our Senator elect, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, after his return from Europe. He sailed from Boston on the 28th of July. His trip seems to have agreed with him, as he appears to be in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. He visited England on business connected with the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., of which he is President. We are pleased to learn that he has been able to arrange satisfactorily the matters which he had been on terms of the most familiar friendship. Yet Landor is over eighty three years old—a genius and a poet of high rank. Mr. Dickens affects great manliness and geniality in his writings, yet snarls at and maligns those whose greatest fault was mistaking him for a gentleman—separates from his wife when both had passed middle life, and parades his private grief before the public. The people of Ireland made a somewhat similar mistake about a man named Thackeray. He visited that country, and they took him for a gentleman, not for a spy upon their social life or the privacy of their homes—Mr. "Chawles Yellowplush," like a flunkie as he was, went to Grub Street and made a book caricaturing every thing Irish, and has since hated every living thing that hails from that unfortunate island.

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From the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the following is received:

Inspectors of Timber and Lumber.

At an election held on Tuesday to fill the vacancy in the Inspectors of Timber and Lumber, occasioned by the death of T. F. Robeson, Esq., the County Court increased the number by the addition of two, and elected the following gentlemen: J. W. Monroe, H. W. Groves and E. Turlington.

PEANUT FEVER IN KANSAS.—Pearl muscles abound in Walnut and Whitewater rivers in Hunter county, Kansas, and the people are much excited, thinking that they are all about to realize fortunes. Accounts given by travellers from the Atlantic cities, say that upon an average the pearls are worth about five dollars a *peck*.—Very like Kansas.

The Rice Crop.

The harvest for the above grain commenced on some fields in this vicinity about ten days since, and we are informed by one of the largest planters, (T. D. Meares, Esq.) that the crop on the Cape Fear is larger than for some years past. The grain is fully matured and promises to be of excellent quality, unless a storm comes to injure that which is cut. The birds are very plenty and doing considerable damage.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—The published reports of the number of deaths in Charleston, for the week ending 11th inst., is as follows: From yellow fever, 103; other diseases, 25. This shows that the deaths from the fever are on the increase.

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In the Cable Severe.

The public sentiment, there is no concealing it, is greatly disquieted about the Atlantic Telegraph. The latest evidence of vitality that has reached us was furnished us the 1st instant, in the dispatch read by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at the Crystal Palace. That dispatch, dated upon the same day at Valentia, stated that the Directors were on their way thither to open the line to the public. Ten days have elapsed without further tidings. For seven of them the operators on this side confess that they have had no communication from Ireland; and although they represent the insulation as remaining perfect, we are left at a loss to know how they ascertain the fact, in the absence of intercourse. Mr. Field comes to the rescue by stating that it is probable a contemplated change in the shore end at Valentia is the cause of suspension. But as he owns to having had no later information than that given to the crowd at the celebration, and as that, so far from indicating such reason for delay, announced the immediate opening of the line, without further changes or experiments, we cannot avoid a suspicion that some more serious causes have intervened.

Has the cable parted? In traversing that wide reach of two thousand miles, how many a profound valley is that slender cord suspended across, like the land wire between its posts? How many a rocky summit may it not rest upon, swinging and wearing in currents and waves, in respect to which, after all assertions and pretended soundings of investigators, we really know nothing? How many thousands of submarine casualties may it not be exposed to, of which we have no idea or possibility of information? It must be owned that a strong probability of accident to the wire does exist, strong enough, indeed, to prepare the public mind for the melancholy disappointment, which its rupture must, if it occur, bring home to the universal sense. The denouement will be awaited with painful anxiety.

N. Y. Times.

English Apprentice System.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from the United States ship Powhatan, which has lately spent some weeks at the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, says that in August, 1834, when emancipation took place in the British empire, there were about 80,000 slaves in Mauritius to enjoy the unexpected boon. Besides, there was a white population of about 9,000, and of the free colored people about 15,000, the whole making a population of about 104,000. The increased demand for sugar naturally led to an extension of the cane culture, till at length it had excluded everything else, and whereas hardly a quarter of a ton of sugar was produced in 1813, one hundred and fifty thousand tons are produced now. The price has also risen with the increased production, if not in the same ratio; for instead of three cents per pound as formerly, it now commands ten and eleven. An increased demand for labor of course followed, and as this could not be furnished by the island, or the importation of the African slaves, a system was devised and organized with the concurrence of the government of the island and the government of India, to obtain laborers from the redundant population of that country under the name of immigrant laborers. Agents were appointed to procure and ship them, and a great depot was established at Port Louis for their reception, and where they were to remain till contracts were made with the planters for their services. The contract extended to five years. The number imported in 1843 was 31,000, and of late years it ranges between 12,000 and 15,000 annually. But even this is not enough; one-third of the island lies waste for want of cultivators; fifty thousand imported this year would not meet the demand. The correspondent adds that the average wages of the laborers is only from \$3 to \$5 per month. They live in bamboo huts, scarcely superior to pig pens, without bed or pillows, and almost without food or clothing. This is the product of modern philanthropy.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Railroad Record, of Cincinnati, says: "The condition of the railroads of the United States, with few exceptions, is deplorable indeed; and we think that there is no exaggeration in saying that the world has never seen, and will probably never see again, so vast a money interest so utterly prostrated, and with so little prospect of revival. It is hardly worth while to pause and inquire why this is so, for it is pretty well understood that it is the result of a combination of causes, among which are an injudicious construction of roads and parallel lines where they were not needed—the use of credit instead of money, whereby the cost of construction has been in most cases doubled, and in many quadrupled, with an entail of interest that has, or is rapidly eating up the real value of the investment—incompetency and extravagance on the part of managers, and last, though not least, the celebrated political axioms that 'to the victors belongs the spoils.' Now it strikes us that a convention of the leading business men and capitalists of the country, assembled for the common good, cannot but result in great benefit to all, even though no direct action be taken in the premises. The free discussion of topics connected with the railroad interests, and the frank interchange of opinions upon the workings of a huge machine like our railroads, will be but imperfectly understood by the best, but not by the most practical of the most decided results, and will gradually toward elevating railway management into a science. In this we would not be understood as advocating consolidation for monopoly, for extorting from exporters and travelers exorbitant prices; but similar to urge upon those having the power, the necessity of doing something towards rescuing the hundreds of millions of dollars now invested in railroads from total loss, by bringing order out of chaos and demanding from those who make their fortunes out of railroads a fair equivalent for the services rendered and the capital invested. Nobody asks the manufacturer or merchant to do business for nothing. Then why should the capital in railroads be required to work for nothing and *find itself?* It is to be hoped, therefore, that the owners of these concerns will take the matter in their own hands, and we have no fears but that good results will be sure to follow."

PARAGUAY EXPEDITION CONTRACTS.—It has already been stated that the United States government has made arrangements with the Crownell line of steamers for the use of some of the boats of the line for the Paraguay expedition. The boats in question are the Memphis, Thomas Swann, Atlanta and Potomac. These steamers are to undergo immediate overhauling at New York for greater strength, and as soon as possible sail for their destination. It is stated the government pays \$10,000 a month for each steamer and supplies the coal—the owners paying for the crew. The contract is for six months. The fleet will be commanded by an experienced naval officer.

EDITOR IN LUCK.—The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian has been presented by one friend with a new beaver, and by another with a splendid pair of shoes; whereupon he congratulates his contemporaries that editorial stock is "on the rise."

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are requested to state that a Post Office has been recently established at Blackman's Mills, Sampson county, N. C.; R. C. Lee, Post Master.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY CURED.—THEODORE FRANK, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office, has been an invalid from Dyspepsia, with a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."

See advertisement, *Sept. 14th, 7-82-1.*

TEACHER WANTED.—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A WELL EDUCATED GEN. TO TEACH CIVIL ENGINEERING, A MUNICIPAL, AND A POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND OF UNBLEMISHED MORAL CHARACTER. A liberal salary will be paid. Apply soon to S. H. BELL, (JOHN JONES, CHAS. HENRY, S. S. SATCHWELL,) Committee. Long Creek, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1858. 3-2t

NOTICE.—Administrator's Sale.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1856.

NOT TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment in advance in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

Protecting our Citizens Abroad, etc.

A great many Journalists in the United States have a very loose way of talking on this subject. They blame the Government of the United States for supineness and a neglect of duty in failing to act with due vigor in punishing outrages upon the flag or the citizens of the country. How far these charges are true or false, we do not mean now to discuss, or even examine. Our object is to call attention to the injustice of these accusations, as applied exclusively or mainly to the Executive Department—to what is called "the Administration." Presidents cannot do these things without the authority of Congress. Take the case of New Grenada, through a portion of whose territory the Panama Railroad, the great thoroughfare for American passengers, mails and treasure runs. Congress has been asked to place the Army and Navy at the disposal of the President, with the view of obtaining redress for certain outrages involving the lives and property of citizens of the United States, said outrages having been perpetrated by a mob on the isthmus, at or near the City of Panama, the participants in the violence still going unpunished by the authorities of the State of Panama, or by the General Government of New Grenada. No indemnity has been given for the property stolen or destroyed, nor any sufficient guarantee afforded for the future. Congress vested in the President no powers adequate to the occasion, and diplomacy fails with a people who understand no argument not backed by physical force. That such force has not been employed is not the fault of the Executive, which asked to have sufficient authority given to it. So in other cases. Again, if the authority had been given and the necessary troops voted, then would we have heard extensive Trumbullizing over the expenses, quoted and gloated over by every opposition paper throughout the country. Partisans in Congress won't give the President even stabile, and partisans out of Congress grow out of the want of bricks.

THE RED MEN.—The members of Waccamaw Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, paraded on Saturday afternoon, the occasion of their turning out to escort their National Delegate to the cars—Their ranks, if an Indian file can be so denominated, were not very full, but their appearance was quite striking, and their parade attracted much attention from its comparative novelty. Their uniform an adaptation of the Indian costume, and vindicates their claim to the title of Improved Red Men, for they looked much better than any of the genuine aborigines.

The Society appears to be a benevolent and mutually beneficial organization, and, judging by its constitution, contemplates the accomplishment of none but praiseworthy objects.

The Atlantic Telegraph is not working. They have got no instruments of sufficient power to send messages through it with either accuracy or reasonable despatch. The English electricians have been trying unsuccessfully.

Sometimes shortly, perhaps, Mr. Hughes, American, will have a trial with his apparatus. If he doesn't succeed, then all the world and the rest of mankind will be interested in him.

For the lovers of a good, irritating, abusive, no account, useless and unchristian debate between

Reverends, the Hall of the National Guards, Race St., Philadelphia, is the place. There Parson Brownlow—the fighting Parson from Tennessee—is to hold forth against a Rev. A. Prynne, from somewhere down East.

On Tuesday evening they went at it hammer and tongs, with the view of making a week of it. They had four or five hundred people to hear them, and the audience was not disappointed.

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